

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND BERAR.

Received up to 5th April, 1881.

POLITICAL.

THE *Anjuman-i-Panjab* of the 28th March says : Looking
at the warm discussions that were
Kandahar. lately going on in London on the
Kandahar question, some hope hitherto still lingered in our
mind that the Government might retain Kandahar. But all
hope must now be given up. Hashim Khan will shortly
occupy Kandahar with 4,000 infantry and 1,000 cavalry and
take the administration of the province into his hands. The
Afghan policy of the Government resembles that of a hunter
who would first catch a bird with great difficulty and then
let it go. We have read the able speeches delivered by Bri-
tish statesmen at London in favor of the retention of Kanda-
har, but we regret to state that we are not yet aware on
what grounds the abandonment of the province is based. It
is a good thing that the Government has not made over the
province to Aiyub Khan. If the province were made over
to him, the Government would undoubtedly be exposed to

Circulation,
425 copies.

immense difficulties. However, it now remains to be seen whether Hashim Khan will be able to hold his own against him. Had the Government taken permanent possession of Kandahar, he would not have the courage to wage war against it. But it is useless to talk of retention now. The question is whether we should carry on correspondence in future with the Amir Abdul Rahman Khan or directly with Hashim Khan on matters connected with Kandahar. In our opinion we should settle all such matters directly with the Governor of Kandahar.

Circulation,
715 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 2nd April states that some persons falsely charge the Government with entering into negotiations with the Boers after the Spitzkop disaster. The negotiations commenced before the occurrence of the disaster. The Boers say that they took up arms when they were convinced that the British troops would attack them. They should not have encountered the British troops. Even if the British troops attacked them, they should have behaved with humility. In that case war would have been avoided. The telegrams which were lately received from England led us to imagine that a treaty with the Boers was all but concluded, and that peace and order would shortly be restored in South Africa. But it appears from a London telegram of 28th March that the Basutos attacked the colonials and carried away some horses and cattle. The excitement of the tribes in South Africa has not yet subsided. We are unable to comprehend the declaration of the Governor of the colony that, although the Basutos were defiant, there were indications which pointed to an early conclusion of peace. What can those indications be? Is this raid of the Basutos one of those indications? The small South African war has proved a very prolonged one. We hope that the Home Government will soon adopt a firm policy with a view to place the affairs in the Cape on a satisfactory footing. Probably peace will not be restored until these savage tribes have been severely punished.

The *Urdu Akhbār* (published in Marathi at Akola) of the 26th March says that the late Kabul war involved an expenditure of about seventeen or eighteen millions sterling. The Home Government has contributed 5 millions to India towards the payment of the cost. The contribution is small, but something is better than nothing. Moreover, the payment of a portion of the cost by England shows two things: *First*, that India has some friends in England, and that their voice is not altogether disregarded by the British nation. *Secondly*, that the war was undertaken for the maintenance of British prestige. India may be justly called upon to pay the cost of the expeditions which may be considered necessary for the protection of her own interests. But she cannot afford to pay for the unnecessary wars which the whims and fancies of the Home Government sometimes induce her to undertake.

Circulation,
325 copies.

The *Akhbār-i-Ām* (Lahore) of the 30th March takes the ex-Ministers of England to task for rejoicing over the difficulties of the present Liberal Government instead of sympathizing with it. True, if the Irish rebellion or the Transvaal war leads to any disastrous consequences, the present Government will be brought into discredit; but will not such consequences also bring the whole British nation into dishonour and lower British prestige? It is surprising that the Conservatives do not perceive that, by rejoicing over national troubles, they render themselves liable to the charge of being the ill-wishers or enemies of the nation. The most amusing thing is that they themselves are really responsible for the difficulties which the present Government has to confront. They sowed broadcast the seeds of evil in all parts of the British Empire when they were in office. We should congratulate ourselves on the fact that those seeds have fructified only in Ireland and South Africa, and not in other parts of the Empire. As

Circulation,
1,700 copies.

regards India, the late Government unjustly imposed restrictions upon the liberty of the native press, passed the Arms Act, abolished the cotton import duty for the benefit of Manchester, encroached upon the rights of the native chiefs, &c. It is a matter of great pride to us that, although our grievances are not smaller than those of the Irish or the Boers, our countrymen have not followed their example. The ex-Ministers should have regretted their improper measures which have led to the outbreaks in Ireland and South Africa, and taken a lesson for the future.

The same paper, in another article on the same subject, says that the ex-Ministers charge the
The same. Liberal Government with weakness

and short-sightedness for not adopting severe measures for the suppression of the rebellions in Ireland and the Transvaal and for not retaining Kandahar. But the Government has resolved to evacuate Kandahar, not because it is short-sighted and timid, but because it considers the late Kabul war unjust and inequitable, and feels that the Afghans were perfectly justified in taking up arms and killing our embassy in the defence of their country. It is anxious to redress the grievances of the Irish and the Boers and to deal leniently with them, because it feels that the duty of a king is to protect his subjects and not to ruin them, and that a State which oppresses the people cannot last long.

Circulation,
490 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nûr* of the 2nd April, referring to the assassination of the Czar, urges that the
The assassination of the late Czar. Russian Government should severely punish the Nihilists and introduce necessary reforms in the administration in order to win the good-will of the people. The secret police are a source of great anxiety and fear to the people. This is a very bad institution, and the new Czar should at once abolish it.

NATIVE STATES.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjab* of the 28th March refers to the quarrel that lately took place at Bahawalpur between the Hindus and Musalmans, and to the alleged ill-treatment of the Hindus by the Nawab, and remarks:—We are not yet in a position to say how far these complaints are true : consequently we will not discuss the subject at length this week. However, we cannot refrain from making one or two observations. In two or three Native States all classes of people may be considered to have the same religious liberty as they have in British India, but this is not the case in other States. Bahawalpur was for a long time under British administration during the minority of the Nawab, and during that time the people enjoyed full religious liberty. He should have pursued a tolerant policy, like the British Government, since his accession to the throne. But he did not do so, and the result has been what had been predicted by some thoughtful persons. It is not necessary for us to tell him that he should look upon his Hindu and Musalman subjects with an eye of equality. He must have come across many texts in his books inculcating upon kings the excellent doctrine of religious tolerance when he was under the tuition of his European tutors. He should have appointed some European officer to enquire into the late riots. A European would show no partiality to the Musalmans or Hindus. The Bahawalpur police are chiefly responsible for these riots. The police should have prevented both classes of the people from parading such processions in the streets.

Circulation,
425 copies.

The *Mitr Vids* of the 28th March says that it is to be regretted that even now the Hindus are not free from the oppression of the Musalmans. When they were still smarting under the pain of the ill-treatment which Munshi Indarman had received, the Musalmans annoyed them by killing kine at

The same.

Circulation,
250 copies.

Bhagalpur, Benares, Mirzapur, Jaunpur, &c., on the day of the last Id festival. The Nawab of Bahawalpur, intoxicated with youth and power, has lately committed a most unjust and cowardly act, which grieves them to the heart. In consequence of a quarrel which took place between the Hindus and Musalmans at Bahawalpur, he demolished the Hindu temples and broke the idols. The Government should consider how bad is such an act according to its own principles. It conducted the administration of Bahawalpur for about 16 years, and turned the State, as it were, from a jungle into a garden. It also took care of the Nawab during his minority, gave him a good education, and placed the administration in his hands as soon as he came of age. Is this the way in which he is going to requite the favours bestowed on him by Government? We hope that the Government, on which the Hindus entirely depend for their protection, will interfere and protect them from the oppression of the Musalmans.

Circulation,
275 copies.

The *Panjabi Akhbār* of the 30th March refers to the installation of the Maharaja of Mysore, and remarks that the speech delivered by His Excellency the Governor of Madras on the occasion shows that the Government holds the native chiefs in great respect and is always anxious to abide by the promises which were made to them by Her Majesty in her proclamation of 1858. The Government bestowed the kingdom of Mysore upon the late Maharaja as a gift. But he was unable to conduct the administration properly ; therefore the Government was compelled to depose him from the throne and take the administration into its own hands. He had no son, and the Government allowed him to adopt the present Maharaja. Some persons in Mysore were doubtful whether the State would be restored by Government to the Maharaja. Their doubts and fears have proved groundless. The British Government is just and has no desire to seize the territories of the

native chiefs. It is always ready to bestow favours upon those chiefs who are faithful to it. Some time ago a rumour was prevalent to the effect that Bangalore would continue to be a military station and would not be made over to the Maharaja of Mysore. If the Government retains that district, we hope compensation will be paid to the Maharaja for it.

The *Vritt Dhárú* and the *Berar Samákhár* of the 28th March express satisfaction at the restoration of Mysore to the Raja, and publish a brief account of his installation.

The installation of the Maharaja of Mysore.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore) of the 30th March, writing from Ajmere, states that there is a quarrel between the Thakur of Mathri and the Thakur of Kachawan in Marwar. The cause of the quarrel is that the Thakur of Mathri has expelled his elder brother from the estate and has himself taken possession of it. The Thakur of Kachawan has been secretly assisting the elder brother in endeavouring to recover his estate from his younger brother. Lately an inhabitant of Kachawan of the Mena tribe went to Mathri on his way to another village. He was taken to be a spy by the Thakur of Mathri and shot. When his relatives heard of his murder, they complained to the Thakur of Kachawan, who at once sent about 200 men bearing arms to Mathri to avenge his death. They robbed the inhabitants of Mathri and dishonoured their women. A quarrel took place between them and the servants of the Thakur of Mathri. About 25 men were killed and nearly an equal number wounded in the affray. This incident occurred in the middle of March.

Circulation,
490 copies.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Urdu Akhbar* (Akola) of the 26th March quotes an extract from the *Bombay Gazette* condemning the secret way in which the trial of Mubamad Haiyat Khan.

Circulation,
325 copies.

trial of Sardar Muhammad Haiyat Khan is being conducted at Peshawar, and makes the following remarks in its English supplement :—

“ We are sorry Government has chosen such an inquisitorial mode of trying one of its most trusted servants. During the whole Afghan war Muhammad Haiyat Khan is said to have played no unimportant part, and yet such a sad fate has awaited him towards its conclusion. We do not object to Government trying one of its servants if it has any misgivings about his conduct, but we do certainly object to the harassing method of trial now adopted. Let Muhammad Haiyat Khan have an open, public trial, and if he be found guilty, let him be punished even severely. The manner pursued is only calculated to arouse a feeling of dismay and distrust among the people. If the method adopted be not intended to conceal certain secrets of the Kabul diplomacy, where is the need of such secrecy? We are sorry Government is only giving ground for certain unpleasant surmises.”

Circulation,
275 copies.

The *Panjābī Akhbār* (Lahore) of the 2nd April, in its local news column, states that the European soldier who lately shot a shepherd at Mian Mir has been sentenced to imprisonment for life by the Panjāb Chief Court. Probably no European was ever before sentenced to such severe punishment for killing a native. This decision will inspire confidence in the minds of the natives.

Circulation,
100 copies.

The *Lauh-i-Mahfūz* (Moradabad) of the 25th March (received on the 30th idem), on the authority of its Amroha correspondent, complains that the grass-cutters of Babu Kashi Prasad, the tahsildar of Amroha, generally cut grass from the zaffindars' fields by force. The writer states that on the 26th February last the tahsildar's chaprasis

Babu Kashi Prasad, probationary tahsildar of Amroha, Moradabad.

went to cut grass from the land of one Ghulam Nabi Khan, a zamindar. The zamindar forbade them to take grass from his land. They abused him and complained against him to the tahsildar. The tahsildar sent for him to his court and kept him in the lock-up for four days. On the fourth day he fined him Rs. 4. He did not inflict a more severe punishment upon him perhaps because a large number of persons had come to his court to witness the trial. The editor remarks that he cannot say how far the correspondent's statement is true. The tahsildar had no power to try a suit of his own servants. It is difficult to realize that he should have committed such an illegal act. Further particulars of the case will be published in the next issue after enquiry.

The *Berar Samákhár* of the 28th March publishes an account of the various meetings which were lately held at Akola and Basim to present addresses to Mr. Bahmanji Jamasji, C.I.E., Assistant Commissioner, Berar, who is going to retire from the public service. (An account of the same meetings has also been published by the *Urdu Akhbár* of the 26th March.)

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Urdu Akhbár* (published in Marathi at Akola) of the 26th March (received on the 31st idem) briefly gives the proceedings of the late meeting held by the Central Patriotic Fund Committee, and remarks that it was decided by the Committee that Rs. 300 should be paid to the family of each European soldier killed in the war, Rs. 150 to the family of each native which is entitled to a pension, and Rs. 200 to the family not entitled to a pension. There seems to be no reason why any distinction should be made between European and native soldiers when they were exposed to equal troubles and hardships in the war.

The Patriotic Fund.

Circulation,
325 copies.

Circulation,
129 copies.

The *Pramod Sindhu* (Amraoti) of the 28th March (received on the 1st April) says that some of the old and high officers of Berar are going on pension this year. Sir R. J. Meade, who conducted the administration of the province for some years past with great ability, was the first to retire; Mr. Bahmanji Jamasji, C.I.E., Assistant Commissioner, and Bapuji Rang Nath, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Berar, are also about to retire. It appears from the *Berar Samáchar* that Munshi Hisam-al-din, Assistant Commissioner, will shortly retire, but this is not yet certain. We have already given an account of the official career of Sir R. J. Meade in a previous issue. To-day we give an account of the careers of Messrs. Bahmanji Jamasji and Bapuji Rang Nath. The *Sindhu* then gives an account of their careers and praises them for the interest they took in the welfare of the people.

The same paper states that at present, if any person requires a piece of land at any village in Berar in order to build a house thereon, he has to apply to the tahsildar. The tahsildar makes necessary enquiries and passes orders on the application which are subject to the approval of the Deputy Commissioner. With a view to reduce the work of tahsildars, it is in contemplation that the patels should be empowered to dispose of such applications in future. Some patels are quite illiterate, and it would not be wise to make over this work to them. In our opinion, the work should be made over to committees consisting of patels and other respectable inhabitants of villages.

The grant of land to the people for the construction of houses, Berar.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,
325 copies.

A correspondent of the *Nasim-i-Agra* of the 30th March, writing from Kotah, states that on the night of the 17th idem some persons, who were drunk at the time, had a

The alleged misconduct of the troops at Kotah towards the people.

quarrel with the jamadar of the native regiment quartered at Kotah. He complained against them to the Adjutant, who at once summoned the troops and sent them to the street called Nayapurah, where the quarrel had taken place. The soldiers harassed the people, and there was a sort of anarchy in the street for several hours. They entered the houses of two men, beat them, and took them with them to the cantonment.

The *Marwar Gazette* of the 28th March, in an article headed "Jodhpur," says that it is rumoured that a body of British sawars belonging to the Eranpur cantonment, who had lately taken their abode in a bungalow at Sursagar, secretly entered Newary early in the morning on the 24th March. The Thakur of the village, who slept in the verandah of his house, was awakened by the noise of treading of horses. He asked the sawars what was the matter. They gave no answer, but shot him and another man who was sleeping near him. They then entered his house, beat his women, and arrested his son. They then left the village and took his son with them. At some distance from the village they robbed him of his jewels and released him. They did not find the Thakur of Rewari in the village. The rumour requires confirmation.

Circulation,
100 copies.

The alleged misconduct
of some British troops in
Marwar.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1 <i>Aftab-i-Panjab</i> ...	Lahore ...	Urdu ...	Bi-weekly ...	Divan Buta Singh,	March 28th & 1st April.	March 31st & 3rd April respectively.	660 copies.
2 <i>Agra Akhbar</i> ...	Agra ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	Khwaja Ynsuf Ali,	27th	April 3rd	225
3 <i>Ahsan-ul-Akhbar</i> ...	Moradabad ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Ali Husain Khan ...	31st	5th	115
4 <i>Akhbar-i-Am</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto	Bi-weekly ...	Mukund Ram ...	30th & 2nd April.	1st & 4th respectively.	1,700
5 <i>Akhbar-i-Hind</i> ...	Lucknow, ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	Mirza Faiyaz Beg ...	April 1st	3rd	80
6 <i>Akhbar-i-Tamannadi,</i> ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Puran Chand ...	"	4th	125
7 <i>Atmal-ul-Akhbar</i> ...	Delhi ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Fakhr-al-din ...	March 29th	1st	80
8 <i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh ...	Urdu-Eng- lish.	Bi-weekly ...	Golab Rai	29th & 2nd April.	March 31st & 4th April respectively.	276 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.)
9 <i>Almora Akhbar</i> ...	Almora ...	Hindi	Bi-monthly,	Sada Nand	April 1st	April 4th	50 copies.
10 <i>Anjuman-i-Akhbar</i> ...	Shahjahanpur.	Urdu	Ditto ...	Moti Mian	"	"	20
11 <i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i> ...	Lucknow, ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	Chandan Lal	March 26th	March 30th	185
12 <i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i> ...	Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Mir Nisar Ali	" 28th	April 1st	425 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
13 <i>Anwar-ul-Akhbar</i> ...	Lucknow, ...	Ditto	Ditto ...	Tegh Bahadur	"	"	125 copies.
14 <i>Arya Patrika</i> ...	Mirzapur, ...	Hindi-Eng- lish.	Monthly ...	Rev. D. Hutton	April 1st	"	1,150

15	Ashraf-ul-Akbar	Delhi	Urdu	Tri-monthly,	Mirza Khan	"	"	100	"
16	Berar Samachar	Akola	Marathi-Eng-lish.	Weekly	Khande Rao Balaji,	March 28th	April 1st	250	"
17	Bharat Bandhu	Aligarh	Hindi	Ditto	Tota Ram	25th	March 30th	140	"
18	Dabdaba-i-Quairi	Bareilly	Urdu	Ditto	Thakur Prasad	26th	"	225	"
19	Dahdahu-i-Sikandri	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Mubannad Hussain	28th	"	410	"
20	Dakki Punch	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Hussain Ali	26th	April 1st	375	"
21	Gurmukhi Akbar	Ditto	Gurmukhi	Ditto	Gurmukh Singh	30th	" 2nd	...	"
22	Harish Chandrika	Benares	Hindi	Monthly	Nand Lal	For the month of	" 3rd	180	"
23	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mahendro Nath Sen.	March 30th & 2nd April.	" 1st, & 4th respectively.	275	"
24	Jaisa-i-Tar	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Rae Ganeshi Lal	April 1st	" 5th	190	"
25	Jan Samachar	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Jamshed Ali	March 25th	" 1st	160	"
26	Karnamukh	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	28th	March 30th	250	"
27	Kashi Patrika	Benares	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Baleshwar Prasad	April 1st	April 2nd	725 copies (including 370 copies taken by Govt.)	"
28	Kavi Vachan Sudha,	Ditto	Hindi	Ditto	Chintamani Rao	March 28th	3rd	350 copies.	"
29	Kasaut Samachar	Allahabad,	Urdu	Monthly	Sheo Narain	31st	2nd	250	"
30	Khair Khush-i-Aalam	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Mir Hasan	April 1st	4th	90	"
31	Khair Khush-i-Quds,	Lucknow,	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Khalrati Lal	March 31st	2nd	16	"
32	Koh-i-Nar	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Jawwad Ali	" 30th & 2nd April.	1st & 5th respectively.	490 copies (including 86 copies taken by Govt.)	"
33	Laub-i-Malyas	Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	Mihdi Hussain Khan.	25th	March 30th	100 copies.	"
34	Lawrence Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Salyid Jamil-al-din.	29th	April 4th	325	"
35	Mawar Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Gobardhan Das	28th	3rd	100	"
36	Mashir-i-Quier	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	29th	March 31st	200	"
37	Mishir-i-Darakhshan,	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	24th	April 1st	300	"

List of papers examined—(concluded).

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
38 <i>Mūir-i-Nimroz</i>	... Bijnor ...	Urdu	Weekly	Muhib-ul-lah	March 30th	1881. April 2nd	70 copies.
39 <i>Mīrāt-ul-Hind</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Monthly	Krishn Narayan	For the month of March.	" 5th	245 "
40 <i>Mitra Vildā</i>	... Lahore ...	Hindi	Weekly	Mukund Ram	March 28th	March 30th	250 "
41 <i>Munba-al-Ahādā</i>	... Lucknow,	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Khairati Lal	" 31st	April 2nd	16 "
42 <i>Murāqā-i-Tahzīb</i>	... Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	Behari Lal	April 1st	" 3rd	125 "
43 <i>Mulla-i-Nār</i>	... Cawnpore,	Ditto	Weekly	Nabi Bakhsh	March 30th	" 2nd	46 "
44 <i>Naiyar-i-Azām</i>	... Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Amjid Ali	" 28th	March 31st	120 "
45 <i>Najmal A'ebdār</i>	... Etāwah ...	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Hayat,	April 1st	April 8rd	200 "
46 <i>Nasim-i-Agra</i>	... Agra ...	Ditto	Ditto	Jamna Das	March 30th	" 1st	325 "
47 <i>Nasim-i-Hind</i>	... Fatehpur,	Ditto	Ditto	Ambica Prasad	" 29th	March 31st	100 "
48 <i>Nār Afshār</i>	... Ludhiana,	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. E. M. Wherry,	" 31st	April 2nd	460 "
49 <i>Nur-al-Abedār</i>	... Allahabad,	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Roshan Lal	April 1st	" "	120 copies (including 48 copies taken by Govt.)
50 <i>Nūr-al-Anwār</i>	... Cawnpore,	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Yaqub,	2nd	" "	337 copies.
51 <i>Nurāt-al-Ahādār</i>	... Delhi ...	Ditto	Ditto	Nasrat Ali	March 24th	" 1st	150 "
52 <i>Nurāt-al-Iskandar</i>	... Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	" "	" "	40 "
53 <i>Qadeh Akhbar</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Daily	Sheo Prasad	" 30th to 5th April.	March 30th to 5th April respectively.	715 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
54 <i>Qaidh Pandā</i>	... Ditto ...	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	March 29th	March 31st	600 copies.

55	Panjabhi Akhbar	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Asim,	30th & 2nd April.	April 2nd & 5th respectively.	275	"
56	Panjab Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Fateh-al-din	29th	March 31st	150	"
57	Patiala Akhbar	Patiala	Ditto	Ditto	Rikhi Kesh	28th	April 1st	300	"
58	Pranod Sindhu	Amraoti	Marathi	Ditto	Kahvant Govind Saktar.	"	"	129	"
59	Prince of Wales Gazette.	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	Rai Ganeshi Lal	"	March 30th	70	"
60	Quiser-al-Akbar	Allahabad	Ditto	Ditto	Abdul Latif	April 3rd	April 4th	125	"
61	Rafik-i-Am	Sialkot	Ditto	Ditto	Divan Chand	March 29th	" 2nd	600	"
62	Rahbar-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Nadir Ali Shah	29th & 31st	March 31st & 1st April respectively.	517	"
63	Reshmi Akhbar	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Bishan Sarup	April 1st	April 4th	110	"
64	Rohilkhand Akhbar	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Barkat Ali	March 26th	March 31st	200	"
65	Sabha Kapurthala	Kapurthala	Ditto	Ditto	Abdul Quds	April 2nd	April 5th	455	"
66	Sadiq-al-Akbar	Bhawalpur	Ditto	Ditto	Bulqi Des	March 31st	3rd	125	"
67	Safir-i-Hind	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Afsal Ali	"	2nd	75	"
68	Said-al-Akbar	Budaun	Ditto	Weekly	Banshi Dhar	24th	March 30th	225	"
69	Seijan Kirti Sudhakar.	Udaipur	Hindi	Ditto	Baidar Ali	28th	April 4th	300	"
70	Shole-i-Tar	Cawnpore	Urdu	Ditto	Manni Lal	29th	March 31st	300	"
71	Tahsil-al-And	Sitapur	Ditto	Monthly	Dhondo Balkrishn,	April 1st	April 3rd	325	"
72	Urdn Akhbar	Akola	Marathi-Eng-lish.	Weekly	Divan Chand	March 26th	March 31st	900	"
73	Victoria Paper	Sialkot	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Hari Bhaskar	26th & 30th	30th & 1st April respectively.	153	"
74	Vrit Dhere	Dhar	Marathi	Weekly	Siraj-at-din Ahmed	28th	April 4th	250	"
75	Wagdy Alam	Ghazipur	Urdu	Ditto	"	"	March 30th	"	"

ALLAHABAD:

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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1871

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